UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/736,851	12/17/2003	Seppo Huotari	60282.00146	4832

32294   7590   01/13/2009
SQUIRE, SANDERS & DEMPSEY L.L.P.
8000 TOWERS CRESCENT DRIVE
14TH FLOOR
VIENNA, VA 22182-6212

EXAMINER
AHMED, SALMAN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2419	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
01/13/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/736,851	HUOTARI ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	SALMAN AHMED	2419	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *24 October 2008*.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-15* is/are pending in the application.
   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) *1 and 4-15* is/are rejected.
7) ☒ Claim(s) *2 and 3* is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on *12/17/2003* is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
   a) ☐ All   b) ☒ Some *   c) ☐ None of:
     1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
     2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
     3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-10 are pending.

Claims 1 and 4-11 are rejected.

Claims 2 and 3 objected to.

Claim 7 is cancelled.

Claim Objections

1.   Claim 12 objected to because of the following informalities: Claim 12 states

"home location registering part is configured to....and download with....". It appears that

the English language structure is not proper in the said claim. Appropriate correction is

required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly
> claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3.   Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite

for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant

regards as the invention.

4.   Claim 11 states "when applicable" without stating the metes and bounds of the

word "applicable". As such it is not stating a positive recitation of the claim and being

indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which

applicant regards as the invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6.   This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of

the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g)

prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

7.   Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Witzel

(Control Servers in the Core Network) in view of Foti et al. (US PAT 6751204,

hereinafter Foti) and Lechner et al. (US PAT 6285879, hereinafter Lechner).

In regards to claim 1, Witzel teaches *a method comprising the steps of receiving*

an invitation for a subscriber for a call (page 241, column 1 paragraph 3, a SIP message

is sent to the proxy CSCF server in the visited network) *by at least one call state control*

functionality implemented in Internet Protocol based domain (page 240, column 2 last

paragraph, The call/session control function (CSCF) server, which is located in the IP

multimedia domain); *obtaining a profile of subscriber from a home subscriber server at*

call state control functionality (page 241, column 1 paragraph 2, the S-CSCF is the serving network element with which subscribers register in order to be reached when roaming. It temporarily stores user profile-related data, which is downloaded from the HSS as registration takes place).

Witzel does not explicitly teach *requesting routing information from home subscriber server; requesting a switching center within circuit switched domain currently visited by subscriber for a roaming number by home subscriber server; returning roaming number of subscriber to home subscriber server by visited center; returning roaming number as routing information from home subscriber server to call state control functionality and establishing call via a gateway configured to connect domains as well as via visited switching center* to *subscriber*.

Foti in the same field of endeavor teaches *requesting routing information from home subscriber server (column 3 lines 56-58,* the Home CSCF queries the HSS 15 to obtain location information for the called (terminating) subscriber 34); teach *requesting a switching center within circuit switched domain currently visited by subscriber for a roaming number by home subscriber server (column 3 lines 58-60,* Therefore, the HSS sends a Routing Request (RouteReq) message 35 to the MSC Server 21 in the Visited Network 19*); returning roaming number of subscriber to home subscriber server by visited center; returning roaming number as routing information from home subscriber server to call state control functionality* (column 3 lines 60-67, The MSC Server requests the RNS 24 to page for the terminating subscriber at 36. The RNS returns a response at 37 indicating whether or not the terminating subscriber is available. If the terminating

subscriber is available, the MSC Server sends a RouteReq Return Result message 38,

including a routing number such as a TLDN, to the HSS. At 39, the HSS sends the

TLDN to the Home CSCF) *and establishing call via a gateway configured to connect*

domains as well as via visited switching center to *subscriber (column 4 lines 1-13,* The

Home CSCF 16 then sends a Fast Setup message 41, including the TLDN and the

H.245 Address, to the H-MGCF 17. The H-MGCF responds by sending an Add

Connection message 42 to the MGW1 18. The Add Connection message includes a

first Context (C1) associating two media terminations, a first Real-time Transport

Protocol Termination (RTP-T1), and a second RTP Termination (RTP-T2). These

parameters are fully described in the H.248 standards. MGW1 then returns an

Acknowledgment 43 with the IP address that it has selected to use for this particular

session. The process then moves to FIG. 1B, where the Home Network 14 then begins

to route the call to the Visited Network 19).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify Witzel's method by incorporating the steps of *requesting*

routing information from home subscriber server; requesting a switching center within

circuit switched domain currently visited by subscriber for a roaming number by home

subscriber server; returning roaming number of subscriber to home subscriber server by

visited center; returning roaming number as routing information from home subscriber

server to call state control functionality and establishing call via a gateway configured to

connect domains as well as via visited switching center to *subscriber* as suggested by

Foti. The motivation is that by implementing the steps of requesting routing information

from home subscriber server; requesting a switching center within circuit switched domain currently visited by subscriber for a roaming number by home subscriber server; returning roaming number of subscriber to home subscriber server by visited center; returning roaming number as routing information from home subscriber server to call state control functionality and establishing call via a gateway configured to connect domains as well as via visited switching center to subscriber, enables a successful and seamless communication setup method between heterogeneous network domains. Further motivation is that by forwarding the roaming number to the interrogating node enables the interrogating node to be aware of the number to send the data to thus enabling a reliable and seamless communication.

Witzel and Foti do not explicitly teach sending routing information message for requesting routing information, sending provide roaming number message for requesting roaming number, receiving roaming number via provide roaming number acknowledgement message and receiving routing info via send routing information acknowledgement message.

Lechner in the same or similar field of endeavor teaches sending routing information message for requesting routing information, sending provide roaming number message for requesting roaming number, receiving roaming number via provide roaming number acknowledgement message and receiving routing info via send routing information acknowledgement message (columns 7-8, lines 23-45).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Witzel and Foti's method by incorporating the steps of

sending routing information message for requesting routing information, sending provide roaming number message for requesting roaming number, receiving roaming number via provide roaming number acknowledgement message and receiving routing info via send routing information acknowledgement message as suggested by Lechner. The motivation is that it is advantageous to adapt to known standards for implementation of Mobile specific user part (MAP) based communication for following reason: Companies actively involved in adhering to standards more frequently reap short- and long-term cost-savings and competitive benefits than those that do not. Standardization can lead to lower transaction costs in the economy as a whole, as well as to savings for individual businesses. Standards have a positive effect on the buying power of companies. Standards can help businesses avoid dependence on a single supplier because the availability of standards opens up the market. The result is a broader choice for businesses and increased competition among suppliers. Companies also have increased confidence in the quality and reliability of suppliers who use standards. In addition, standards are used by businesses to exert market pressure on companies further down the value chain, i.e., their clients. Thus, businesses can use standards to broaden their potential markets.

8.   Claims 9, 12 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Witzel (Control Servers in the Core Network) in view of Foti et al. (US PAT 6751204, hereinafter Foti), Barany et al. (US PAT PUB 2001/0043577, hereinafter Barany) and Lechner et al. (US PAT 6285879, hereinafter Lechner).

In regards to claims 9, 12 and 15, Witzel teaches *an apparatus* (page 242 column 1 section HSS: HSS), *comprising an internet protocol multimedia part* (page 242 column 1 section HSS: When the user is roaming in the Internet multimedia domain, the location service returns the identity of the S-CSCF) *wherein the internet protocol multimedia part comprises profile provision circuit configured to provide the profile of a subscriber* (page 242, column 2, second paragraph, database-the database contains all relevant information pertaining to mobile subscribers, including dynamic data, such as the subscriber location and the status of supplementary services, and permanent data, such as subscriber-associated numbers and category information. Authentication and ciphering data for each mobile subscriber are also included. The HSS provides support to the call-control servers, in order to complete the routing or roaming procedures, by handling authentication, authorization, naming and addressing, and location dependencies. Witzel further teaches in page 241, column 1 paragraph 2, the S-CSCF is the serving network element with which subscribers register in order to be reached when roaming. It temporarily stores user profile-related data, which is downloaded from the HSS (comprising related circuitry) as registration takes place).

Witzel does not explicitly teach HSS containing a home location registering part, and provide a roaming number as routing information, and wherein home location registering part comprises a requester configured to request roaming number from a circuit switched domain, and a receiver configured to receive the roaming number from the circuit switched domain.

Foti in the same field of endeavor teaches HSS (figure 1, HSS 15) containing a home location registering part (performing HSS functionality), and provide a roaming number as routing information (column 3, lines 66-67, the HSS sends the TLDN to the Home CSCF), and wherein home location registering part comprises a requester configured to request roaming number from a circuit switched domain (column 3 lines 58-60, the HSS and related circuitry (implementing a requester) sends a Routing Request (RouteReq) message 35 to the MSC Server 21 in the Visited Network 19), and a receiver configured to receive the roaming number from the circuit switched domain (column 3 lines 64-66, the MSC Server sends a RouteReq Return Result message 38, including a routing number such as a TLDN, to the HSS (comprising associated receiver)).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to interface to Witzel's HSS system the functionality of a home location registering part, and provide a roaming number as routing information, and wherein home location registering part comprises a requester configured to request roaming number from a circuit switched domain, and a receiver configured to receive the roaming number from the circuit switched domain as suggested by Foti. The motivation is that in order to support both IP and circuit switching domain, HSS needs to support both functionality type, enabling a seamless communication between IP domain and circuit switching domain. The prior art also teaches the known technique of supporting the circuit switched domain and IP domain. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that applying the known technique of the circuit switched

domain over the IP Domain would have yielded predictable results and would have improved the inter-communication between IP domain and the circuit switched domain inter-portability. Allowing the user to communicate over the IP domain follows naturally and directly from Foti's teaching of a supporting the circuit switched domain that makes supporting of both the circuit switched domain and IP domain in HSS a natural extension of the circuit switched domain (specifically, HLR); i.e. applying a known technique of circuit switching domain to a known device ready for improvement to support IP domain would have yielded predictable results and improved the inter-communication between IP domain and the circuit switched domain.

Witzel and Foti do not explicitly teach HSS and HLR are interfaced to each other.

Barany in the same field of endeavor teaches HSS and HLR being interfaced to each other (paragraph 0119 and figure 3 element 312).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Witzel and Foti's system/method by incorporating the steps of HSS and HLR being interfaced to each other as suggested by Barany. The motivation is that such HSS and HLR interfacing method/system enables seamless message passing between circuit switched network and packet switched network; thus making the network robust. Known work in one field of endeavor may prompt variations of it for use in either the same field or a different one based on design incentives or other market forces/market place incentives if the variations are predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Witzel, Foti and Barany do not explicitly teach sending routing information message for requesting routing information, sending provide roaming number message for requesting roaming number, receiving roaming number via provide roaming number acknowledgement message and receiving routing info via send routing information acknowledgement message.

Lechner in the same or similar field of endeavor teaches sending routing information message for requesting routing information, sending provide roaming number message for requesting roaming number, receiving roaming number via provide roaming number acknowledgement message and receiving routing info via send routing information acknowledgement message (columns 7-8, lines 23-45).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Witzel, Foti and Barany's method by incorporating the steps of sending routing information message for requesting routing information, sending provide roaming number message for requesting roaming number, receiving roaming number via provide roaming number acknowledgement message and receiving routing info via send routing information acknowledgement message as suggested by Lechner. The motivation is that it is advantageous to adapt to known standards for implementation of Mobile specific user part (MAP) based communication for following reason: Companies actively involved in adhering to standards more frequently reap short- and long-term cost-savings and competitive benefits than those that do not. Standardization can lead to lower transaction costs in the economy as a whole, as well as to savings for individual businesses. Standards have a positive effect

on the buying power of companies. Standards can help businesses avoid dependence on a single supplier because the availability of standards opens up the market. The result is a broader choice for businesses and increased competition among suppliers. Companies also have increased confidence in the quality and reliability of suppliers who use standards. In addition, standards are used by businesses to exert market pressure on companies further down the value chain, i.e., their clients. Thus, businesses can use standards to broaden their potential markets.

9.   Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Witzel (Control Servers in the Core Network), Foti et al. (US PAT 6751204, hereinafter Foti) and Lechner as applied to claim 1 above and further in view of Bell et al. (US PAT PUB 2002/0159580, hereinafter Bell).

In regards to claim 4, Witzel, Foti and Lechner teach call connection process within two different network domains as described in the rejections of claim 1 above.

Witzel, Foti and Lechner do not explicitly teach overriding at least one terminating call related service functionality.

Bell in the same field of endeavor teaches not all telecommunications carriers support caller id with name. Therefore, it would be advantageous to screen the customer's service record to determine whether the customer could lose features or service classes by switching carriers. In some cases, the new carrier may reject the customer for having an unsupported feature or service class, causing delays and

inefficiencies in the process. Alternatively, a customer may be cut over to the network,

but with a loss of features or services (paragraph 0027).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to interface to Witzel, Foti and Lechner's method with the steps of

loss of features or services, i.e. overriding at least one terminating call related service

functionality during communication as suggested by Bell. The motivation is that, not all

part of the network supports all call related services and features; as such to

successfully implement the call connection process, certain unsupported call related

services and features needs to be dropped or overridden, thus enabling a successful

call connection termination over heterogeneous networks. Known work in one field of

endeavor may prompt variations of it for use in either the same field or a different one

based on design incentives or other market forces/market place incentives if the

variations are predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art.

10.   Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Witzel,

Foti, Lechner and Bell as applied to claims 1 and 4 above and further in view of

Shannon et al. (US PAT 6032044, hereinafter Shannon).

In regards to claim 5, Witzel, Foti, Lechner and Bell teach overriding services

during network transition.

Witzel, Foti, Lechner and Bell do not explicitly teach service being supplementary

service functionality.

Shannon in the same field of endeavor teaches service being supplementary service functionality (column 9 lines 47-49).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to interface to Witzel, Foti, Lechner and Bell's method with the steps of service being supplementary service functionality as suggested by Shannon. The motivation is that (as suggested by Shannon, abstract) in some circumstances, calls routed heterogeneous network will require features that are not implemented uniformly over all the networks, such as supplementary service functionality; as such, certain unsupported call related services and features like supplementary service functionality needs to be dropped or overridden, thus enabling a successful call connection termination over heterogeneous networks. Known work in one field of endeavor may prompt variations of it for use in either the same field or a different one based on design incentives or other market forces/market place incentives if the variations are predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art.

11.   Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Witzel, Foti, Lechner and Bell as applied to claims 1 and 4 above and further in view of Frey et al. (US PAT 6940846, hereinafter Frey).

In regards to claim 6, Witzel, Foti, Lechner and Bell teach overriding services during network transition.

Witzel, Foti, Lechner and Bell do not explicitly teach service being intelligent network triggering information related functionality.

Frey in the same field of endeavor teaches in some circumstances, particularly in early deployments of packet-based networks, calls routed into the packet-based network will require features that are not implemented on Feature Server 170, such as Advanced Intelligent Network ("AIN") services including a Virtual Private Network ("VPN") connection. Such calls are handled by the network of the present invention by a Feature Assist provision, whereby the legacy circuit-switched network is accessed to provide features that the packet network cannot (columns 3-4, lines 65-7).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to interface to Witzel, Foti, Lechner and Bell's method with the steps of service being intelligent network triggering information related functionality as suggested by Frey. The motivation is that (as suggested by Frey, columns 3-4, lines 65-7) in some circumstances, particularly in early deployments of packet-based networks, calls routed from circuit switched network into the packet-based network will require features that are not implemented on packet based network, such as Advanced Intelligent Network ("AIN") services including a Virtual Private Network ("VPN") connection; as such, certain unsupported call related services and features like AIN needs to be dropped or overridden, thus enabling a successful call connection termination over heterogeneous networks. Known work in one field of endeavor may prompt variations of it for use in either the same field or a different one based on design incentives or other market forces/market place incentives if the variations are predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art.

12.   Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Witzel

(Control Servers in the Core Network), Foti et al. (US PAT 6751204, hereinafter Foti)

and Lechner as applied to claim 1 above and further in view of Takeda et al. (US PAT

6876632, hereinafter Takeda).

        In regards to claim 10, Witzel, Foti and Lechner teach all the limitations of claim

1.

        Witzel, Foti and Lechner do not explicitly teach subsequent to the receipt of

invitation, returning an indication from the home subscriber server that subscriber is not

registered within internet protocol based domain.

        Takeda in the same field of endeavor teaches when the SCGW 1 receives the IP

packet from the WWW server through the IP network communication interface 13 (step

41), the SCGW 1 checks the user ID 558 contained in the received message against a

user ID list of IN service subscribers pre-stored in the memory 12 to judge whether or

not the user ID 558 has already been registered for IN service (step 142). If the user ID

558 has not yet been registered for IN service, an error message is returned to the

WWW server 3 (step 152) (Column 12 lines 23-32).

        It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to interface to Witzel, Foti and Lechner's method with the steps of

returning indication that subscriber (i.e. user ID) is not registered as suggested by

Takeda. The motivation is that, by returning an indication that subscriber is not

registered enables an originating system be aware of the subscriber's service status;

thus enabling a secure and reliable network by preventing unauthorized access to the

network. Known work in one field of endeavor may prompt variations of it for use in either the same field or a different one based on design incentives or other market forces/market place incentives if the variations are predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art.

13.   Claims 8, 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Foti in view of Witzel and Lechner.

In regards to claims 8, 13 and 14 Foti teaches an apparatus comprising a processor (Figure 1A, Home CSCF 16), to: receive an invitation for a subscriber for a call within an internet protocol based domain (column 3 lines 55-56, the Gatekeeper forwards the call setup to the Home CSCF in a Fast Setup message 32); receive a roaming number (column 3 lines 66-67, At 39, the HSS sends the TLDN to the Home CSCF): and an establisher means configured to establish call via a gateway to subscriber (column 4 lines 1-13, The Home CSCF 16 then sends a Fast Setup message 41, including the TLDN and the H.245 Address, to the H-MGCF 17. The H-MGCF responds by sending an Add Connection message 42 to the MGW1 18. The Add Connection message includes a first Context (C1) associating two media terminations, a first Real-time Transport Protocol Termination (RTP-T1), and a second RTP Termination (RTP-T2). These parameters are fully described in the H.248 standards. MGW1 then returns an Acknowledgment 43 with the IP address that it has selected to use for this particular session. The process then moves to FIG. 1B, where the Home Network 14 then begins to route the call to the Visited Network 19).

Foti does not explicitly teach receive a profile of subscriber.

Witzel in the same field of endeavor teaches the S-CSCF is the serving network element with which subscribers register in order to be reached when roaming. It temporarily stores user profile-related data, which is downloaded from the HSS as registration takes place (page 241, column 1 paragraph 2).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Foti's system by incorporating the steps of receive a profile of subscriber as suggested by Witzel. The motivation is that, a subscriber's profile enables the node to be aware of the subscriber's provisioned allowable services; thus enabling a controlled allowable services being provided to each subscribers according to their profile.

Witzel and Foti do not explicitly teach sending routing information message for requesting routing information, sending provide roaming number message for requesting roaming number, receiving roaming number via provide roaming number acknowledgement message and receiving routing info via send routing information acknowledgement message.

Lechner in the same or similar field of endeavor teaches sending routing information message for requesting routing information, sending provide roaming number message for requesting roaming number, receiving roaming number via provide roaming number acknowledgement message and receiving routing info via send routing information acknowledgement message (columns 7-8, lines 23-45).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Witzel and Foti's method by incorporating the steps of sending routing information message for requesting routing information, sending provide roaming number message for requesting roaming number, receiving roaming number via provide roaming number acknowledgement message and receiving routing info via send routing information acknowledgement message as suggested by Lechner. The motivation is that it is advantageous to adapt to known standards for implementation of Mobile specific user part (MAP) based communication for following reason: Companies actively involved in adhering to standards more frequently reap short- and long-term cost-savings and competitive benefits than those that do not. Standardization can lead to lower transaction costs in the economy as a whole, as well as to savings for individual businesses. Standards have a positive effect on the buying power of companies. Standards can help businesses avoid dependence on a single supplier because the availability of standards opens up the market. The result is a broader choice for businesses and increased competition among suppliers. Companies also have increased confidence in the quality and reliability of suppliers who use standards. In addition, standards are used by businesses to exert market pressure on companies further down the value chain, i.e., their clients. Thus, businesses can use standards to broaden their potential markets.

Allowable Subject Matter

14.   Claims 2 and 3 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim,

but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of

the base claim and any intervening claims.

15.   Claim 11 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the rejection(s) under 35

U.S.C. 112, 2nd paragraph, set forth in this Office action and to include all of the

limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

16.   Applicant's arguments see pages 9-13 of the Remarks section, filed 10/24/2008,

with respect to the rejections of the claims have been fully considered and are moot in

view of new ground of rejections presented in this office action.

Conclusion

17.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to SALMAN AHMED whose telephone number is

(571)272-8307. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 am - 5:30 pm.

        If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Edan Orgad can be reached on (571) 272-7884. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Salman Ahmed/

Examiner, Art Unit 2419